

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

La Plata funeral halted

La Plata
POLICE yesterday prevented mourners from attending the funeral of the two university officials who were slain by extremists on Tuesday.

They were Rodolfo Achem, 34, and Carlos Alberto Miguel, 38. They had been kidnapped at 8.30 am and their bullet-riddled bodies were found an hour and a half later near Sarandi, 40 kilometres from La Plata.

The Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (A A A) claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and killings.

Bomb blasts damaged a girls' school and a university building where the wake was to have been held. They were later taken to the La Plata university workers' union premises.

The police intercepted the funeral cortege shortly after it left the union premises and told mourners to disperse. They said only immediate members of the family could accompany the hearse.

When the coffins arrived at the cemetery three bus loads of students alighted from the vehicles and joined the few mourners. The police then went into action and fired tear gas grenades. People in the cemetery fled panic-stricken in all directions. When order was restored armed policemen escorted the relatives of the two slain men while the two coffins were deposited in the cemetery vaults. (NA)

ARGENTINA IN BRIEF

A SUSPECTED terrorist was wounded in a gunbattle with police in a patrol car in the Once neighbourhood last night.

The patrol car was attacked by the terrorists, who hurled Molotov firebombs from two speeding vehicles. The police gave chase and wounded one of the terrorist suspects, and captured several more, when they abandoned their car near the junction of Castelli and Sarmiento.

Police hunt Salamanca

Cordoba
MORE than 100 people were arrested by the local police in raids carried out to identify extremists in several parts of the province. Large quantities of weapons and subversive literature were confiscated in the headquarters of the Light and Power Union in this city.

Federal Judge Adolfo Ledesma has ordered the arrest of Agustin Fosco, secretary of the union, Rene Salamanca, former secretary of SMATA, the motor mechanics union, and Miguel Angel Mosse, former head of the regional Peronist Youth movement.

None of these people have been located and the police of other provinces and that of the federal capital have been asked to cooperate in obtaining their arrest.

During the night police reinforcements arrived in Cordoba from the federal capital.

Cordoba government officials said yesterday that the Light and Power Union headquarters was a "nest of subversion" and that it had been wiped out. (NA)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. 9

BUENOS AIRES
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10/11/74

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OCT 11 1974

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Standfield is free; 4 others released

① **DIEGO Stanfield**, an Anglo-Argentine business executive was released 10 days ago by leftwing urban guerrillas who kidnapped him almost eight weeks ago, sources close to his family disclosed yesterday.

The sources did not say if any ransom was paid for the release of Stanfield, 61-year-old general manager

of the Quilmes brewery. Stanfield was kidnapped on August 6, the same day that another Anglo-Argentine business executive **Maurice Kember**, was snatched in Cordoba city.

Kember, 58, was rescued by police on Tuesday after a gun battle in which one of his kidnappers — also leftwing guerrillas — was killed, two others wounded, and three captured.

Kember, 58, president of the board of the Coca Cola bottling plant in Cordoba, was snatched while taking his two children to school.

During the past few weeks sources said the kidnappers, who were demanding one million dollars for Kember's release, had been negotiating with members of the family and their victim's firm.

In the meantime, the Cordoba police had been investigating the affair. On Tuesday they acted on information that the occupants of a house on the outskirts of the city were behaving in a suspicious manner.

Kember was found in a small room dug below the floor of a bathroom. He was in relatively good health in spite of his long incarceration in such a confined space.

Another kidnap victim, banker **Leon Brill**, was freed by his captors in Cordoba last weekend after an unspecified ransom was paid by his family, police sources said. Brill, a director of the Banco del Interior, was snatched on July 26.

② **Miguel Scheimberg**, kidnapped at Pampa de Olaen in Cordoba, on Sunday was released yesterday in Alta Gracia. He said he had been held by a group formed by four men, a woman and a young boy. Police did not say if any ransom had been paid.

③ **Jaime Bakts**, a 29-year-old industrialist, kidnapped on September 28 in Rosario was freed yesterday. His family own a large ice-cream factory in that city. It is believed they paid a large ransom to obtain his freedom. (NA)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fue Asesinado un Teniente Coronel de Sanidad

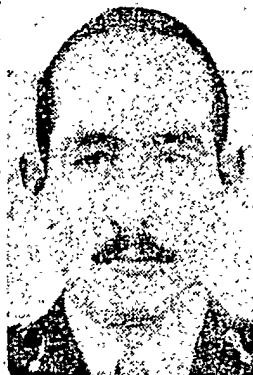
El jefe del servicio de hemoterapia del Hospital Militar de Campo de Mayo, teniente coronel médico José Francisco Gardón, fue asesinado en la tarde de ayer por un grupo extremista. Aparentemente convocado para una "transfusión de urgencia" al hospital municipal de San Miguel, en el que también prestaba servicios, fue agarrado por dos hombres jóvenes

que, empujando armas automáticas, lo ultimaron virtualmente sin testigos, cuando iba a ingresar al nosocomio, en el momento en que arreciaba la lluvia. Fue alcanzado por cuatro impactos e intervenido quirúrgicamente en el mismo hospital, dejó de existir poco más tarde. Era muy conocido en San Miguel, y sus restos reciben sepultura en la tarde de hoy.

EN un ataque perpetrado en las últimas horas de ayer, fue asesinado el teniente coronel médico, José Francisco Gardón, jefe del Servicio de Hemoterapia del Hospital Militar Campo de Mayo, presidente de la Junta Médica de ese establecimiento y titular del mismo servicio en el Hospital Municipal Raúl F. Lacarde, de San Miguel. Precisamente el atentado se produjo frente a este último establecimiento, cuando la víctima —bajo una intensa lluvia— se aprestaba a ingresar para cumplir "funciones inherentes a su especialidad", según reza el comunicado dado a conocer más tarde por el Comando General del Ejército. El hecho, de acuerdo con eventuales testigos, se produjo a las 18.15, en momentos que llovía torrencialmente y, por tal razón, el tránsito, tanto vehicular como peatonal, era nulo. A esa hora llegó al lugar, tripulando su propio automóvil, el teniente coronel Gardón, de 52 años, casado, con una hija, con domicilio en Moine 1230, de Bella Vista. El médico, en razón de que la acera estaba totalmente ocupada por otros vehículos,

estacionó el suyo pasando la bocacalle de una de las esquinas del establecimiento y desde allí regresó a pie hasta la entrada principal. Cuando se hallaba en la vereda del nosocomio, le fue interceptado el paso por 2 personas jóvenes, vestidos con ropas de sport, y empujando armas automáticas.

Según referencias, se habría producido un corto diálogo tras el cual los desconocidos dispararon a quemarropa sobre el militar, que cayó mortalmente herido sobre un montículo de escombros existente en el lugar. Los agresores huyeron de inmediato en un automóvil de color claro, que los aguardaba con el motor en marcha y en el que, lógicamente, se suponía había un tercer individuo. Personal del hospital, atraído por los disparos —se asegura que fueron diez estampidos— auxilió al doctor Gardón introduciéndolo al nosocomio y con la premura del caso trasladado de inmediato al quirófano donde se lo sometió a una delicada intervención quirúrgica que se interrumpió a las 20.30, hora en que se produjo el de-



Tte. Cnel. Gardón

ceso. Pudo establecerse que el militar presentaba dos impactos de bala en la cabeza, y otros dos en el tórax. Las personas consultadas coincidieron en señalar que en el momento del ataque, llovía torrencialmente, por lo que la calle estaba prácticamente desierta, señalando que no era habitual que el teniente

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. 6

LA RAZON

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TOP NEWS

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November 8 th., 1974.

LAST WEEK

- Thursday
October 31st. President announces results of National Bargaining Committee over Radio and T.V. networks; 15% wage increase as from November 1st; calling for austerity and increased production. ** ^⑤ Agricultural engineer (INTA) of extreme left found murdered near Ezeiza. **
^⑦ Three bodies found near San Nicolas (B.A.) identified as: Being Uruguayan Tupamaros.
- Friday
November 1st. ^⑥ Federal Police chief Alberto Villar and wife killed when their launch blown up in Tigre. ** Extremist cell discovered in Resistencia (Chaco); 32 arrests; weapons confiscated.
- Saturday
November 2nd. Mrs Peron attends funeral of Villar in Chacarita cemetery; incident free. ** ^⑥ Police inspector seriously wounded in Corrientes. ** ^② Bomb explosion reveals terrorist hide-out in Buenos Aires; woman extremist injured and arrested. ** ^③ Terrorist hide-out discovered in Colegiales (Bs.As.); seven policemen wounded by booby-traps. ** ^④ Peronist union leader killed in bomb outrage in Tucuman; one extremist arrested.
- Sunday
November 3rd. ^① One member of executive committee and one member of Socialist Workers Party Youth section murdered in Bs. As.
- Monday
November 4th. Commissioner General Luis Margaride appointed successor to Villar. ** Dr. Roberto Arce appointed president of Banco de la Nacion. ** President receives Paraguayan Minister of Commerce. ** Foreign Affairs Minister Vignes received by Italian president Leoni. ** Labour Minister Otero in hospital for heart check-up. ** All schools in Buenos Aires university again working. ** Railway signalmen working to rules; commuters suffer considerable inconvenience; hundreds of thousands of working hours lost.
- Tuesday
November 5th. Vignes and Kissinger in 40 minute huddle in Rome; both Foreign Ministers speak to World Food Organization (FAO). ** Czechoslovakian Foreign Trade Minister Barcak arrives on commercial mission in Bs.As. ** Justice Minister Benitez representing Foreign Minister Vignes flies to Quito (Ecuador) for OEA conference. ** Railwaymen continue go-slow. **
^① Orthodox Peronist union leader murdered in Parque Chacabuco (Bs.As.).
- Wednesday
November 6th. Bankers Day; all banks closed. ** Mrs Peron presides over Cabinet meeting. ** Govern-
^① ment declares State of Siege.
- Thursday
November 7th. Newsvendors Day; Argentina without newspapers. ** Non-teaching staff at Buenos Aires university cancel strike due threat of dismissal. ** Terrorists murder Army-Major in Santa Fe: Conscript seriously wounded. ** Police raid Socialist Workers Party head-quarters; confiscate weapons, arrest members. ** Pepsi Cola, Coca Cola and others definitely acquitted of Monopoly charges.

109-1035-1-37

"Here we go again, getting back to normal" was what one critic belonging to an opposition party was heard to say, when Mrs Peron's decision to declare a state of siege was announced over the radio and T.V. networks. In a sense, the worthy pundit actually had something there. For the past forty years the normal state of affairs in this country was, in fact, that of a state of siege. About the one and only exception was the Radical party's government under Dr. Arturo Illia (1963-66). This short-lived government, as a result was surrounded with a totally unjustified aura of brilliance by the Radicals.

The president took the important decision behind closed ^{***} doors. There were only three ministers present - Lopez Rega, Rocamora and Savino. Also there, were the three Commanders-in-Chief of the armed forces. Once the measure was made public, there was an immediate outcry raised against it. This came, not only from the opposition parties, but, also from within the ranks of the Peronist party itself. As a result there be no more cosy little "dialogues" between the president and the opposition.

We understand that the first lady found it hard to bring ^{***} herself to sign the decree. She felt that Peronism's brightest adornment was the mantle of popular support - freely and democratically expressed by the vast majority of the population. This image, she believed, would be sadly tarnished as a result of declaring the country to be in a state of siege. Unfortunately, there was no other course open to her. The only other alternative - the National Security Secretariat - had been strangled at birth by the opposition shown to it by the three Cs-in-C of the armed forces.

The principal bone of contention was the insistence on the part of the armed forces of having a general on active service put in charge of the Security Secretariat, whereas, Mrs Peron had rather fancied appointing retired Colonel Osinde. This worthy is at present Argentine ambassador in Paraguay. It's a pity in a way, seeing that he certainly has pretty good qualifications for the post. What the Armed Forces object to is, that he would be in command of forces, although only a relatively junior officer on the retired list. When Peron was still around, he got over the difficulty by naming General Caceres as head of the Secretariat. This didn't come off either. The reason being that, the Chief of police, Villar, objected to him as being politically unacceptable - despite being a general on active service at the time. As a result, the decree was annulled.

The campaign of threats and intimidation against pupils and teachers at all the country's schools, is really only some form of excuse for declaring a state of siege. There's no denying that the general public is alarmed and indignant at such a despicable form of terrorism. Although there's no definite proof, so far, the campaign is attributed to the Montoneros. In the Ministry of Interior the Montoneros are considered to be lower down the scale of importance than ERP. As terrorists it's thought that they are eminently suited to threatening people by means of anonymous letters or telephone calls and just the sort to threaten to harm innocent school children.

The assassination of chief of police Villar and his wife hasn't as yet been cleared up. The Montoneros have claimed it as an achievement of their organization, which it almost certainly is not. The whole operation was planned and carried out in such an efficient way, that, the police are convinced that not even ERP could have carried it out on their own. It's thought that a highly specialized commando unit was brought in from abroad. In the opinion of police experts, only the Arabs or the Jews could have carried into execution such a perfectly planned coup.

Villar had already managed to inflict some staggering losses on ERP. His aim was supposed to be to eliminate them completely by the end of the year. However, it's not this fact that leads the police to believe that ERP were forced to bring in an outside gang of experts to kill Villar. It's that they have a complete file on every member of ERP and they believe that there is one with sufficient knowledge of sophisticated explosive and electronic techniques, which were used in the assassination. It's a point, however, that the police do happen to have such experts in their ranks.

Despite the degree of sophistication and specialized training displayed in the killing of Villar, the attempt would probably never have succeeded had Villar been a bit more security conscious. It's a fact that he was almost contemptuous of security measures for his own safety. This is sometimes characteristic of the man of action that Villar undoubtedly was. He'd declined the offer of the Maritime police to guard his private launch. He'd also refused to have his own personal bodyguards accompany him on his week-end excursions. Furthermore, he'd given orders not to examine the cruiser as a routine precaution before he

took it out each time. Perhaps he had his reasons for declining to accept the cooperation of these security forces. Whatever the reason, his outlook was clearly fatalistic enough to allow him to pull snooks at the Fates. Always one way of asking for it.

Villar's successor, Commissioner General Luis Margaride, is quite a different proposition. Villar was the typical leader who was prepared to place himself at the head of his men and lead them into the thick of the fray - for which reason his men would gladly have followed him anywhere, no matter how great the danger. Margaride is rather more of the intellectual type, who plans things out and directs them from his headquarters. The fight against political crime is led by him with just as much energy and probably a great deal more success than it was by Villar. His methods may differ, but, the results should show the answer. Margaride brings to his post a reputation of moral soundness which is highly reassuring. From a political point of view, he's well supported, in that he enjoys the fullest confidence and support of Lopez Rega. That's worth something these days.

The police officers as a whole are rather upset at Lopez Rega having shown up at Villar's funeral all toggled out in his natty police - general uniform. His promotion from corporal to general is probably a world record. The other officers are a bit sour about it. In fact, the whole business of the promotion is based on Peron's well-known propensity for warm-hearted gestures. It was perhaps a mistake to have put on the coveted trappings of a police-general on such an occasion, when there are so many police officers showing signs of wear and tear as a result of frustration in their careers.

This atmosphere of frustration among the police officers was precisely one of the chief reasons why it was impossible to get them to accept the armed forces' requirement of an army general in charge of the Security Secretariat. Not being able to go ahead with the Secretariat, the president had no alternative but to sign the decree bringing in a state of siege - not that she liked doing it for a moment. This is a bit of a swipe at the "Liberation" promised the people by the Peronist government. We don't know if the president, when taking the drastic decision recalled Bismark's words: "Under a state of siege, any donkey can govern". She needn't worry too much. Some of her predecessors weren't capable of governing even under a state of siege. She's shown that she's prepared to take measures that are obviously unpopular if they are for the good of the country. Isabel is a whole heap tougher than her tears would have us believe.

ERP is perhaps hard hit at the moment. Financially speaking, however, the organization is sound enough. This is shown to some extent by the way they were able to foot the bill for the Villar assassination. This is particularly so, if one considers that they had to bring in a killer-squad from abroad. Rumour has it that ERP chief Santucho was recently in Switzerland opening up one of those delightfully practical numbered accounts, so dear to the heart of big-time crooks the world over.

There has been a significant and total silence in connection with the kidnapping of the Born brothers. The Montoneros claim to have been responsible for this crime as well as Villar's killing. By making this claim, the Montoneros are trying to hide their role of second-fiddle to ERP, for instance in the filthy campaign against the schoolchildren and teachers. To us there's a connection between the sudden affluence shown by ERP and the silence of Bunge and Born - who have denied having any form of dealings with that terrorist organization.

The killing of police chief Villar, the psychological terror of the campaign against the schoolchildren, added to the discontent of the opposition parties at gradually losing their position of privilege, given to them by Peron, are the real causes of the "Internal commotion" which justify the government to establish a state of siege in accordance with the Constitution. Up to this point the leaders of the extremists were correct in their forecasts of events. Where they slipped up, however, is that the armed forces didn't carry out a coup and take over the government. It's only natural that the general worry over the situation should also affect the armed forces. We repeat our statements, made on many occasions in the past months - "For the present, there's no danger of a military coup".

This is the time of year for promotions and postings in all three armed forces. It's only to be expected, therefore, that there's a certain amount of nervousness in the air. Generally, when certain officers feel that their careers are in danger of coming to a shuddering halt prematurely - for any one of many reasons - they become susceptible to suggestions - as a rule from politicians who offer them the moon and sixpence in return for their armed support. This usually accounts for most of the rumours of coups that fly around at

this time of the year. Our information is that there's no reason to worry. The armed forces are watching events closely, but they are loyal to their supreme commander-in-chief.

The strengthening of the position of our "Prime Minister", Lopez Rega, which we mentioned in our last edition, was further demonstrated at the ^{***}last Cabinet Meeting on Wednesday of last week. The president had Lopez Rega seated on her right - in the seat normally reserved for the highest ranking minister. On her left she had Rocamora. Normally, protocol calls for the Interior Minister to be seated at the right hand of the president. The left hand seat is usually occupied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The worthy Vignes found himself relegated to the second seat on the left. Observers explain this as being due to the fact both these ministers belong to the group of ministers who aren't exactly popular favourites at top government executive level.

This group of "low-caste" ministers is known as the ^{***}"Doves". It includes apart from Vignes and Rocamora, Benitez (Justice) and Gomez Morales (Economy). The other group of ministers is known as the "Hawks" and is made up of four ministers. These are: -Lopez Rega (Social Welfare), Savino (Defence), Otero (Labour) and friend Ivanisovich (Education). The Cabinet, now that the burly Gelbard is to be found on top of the political discard pile, is split up into two separate groups - a right wing and a left wing, "Hawks" and "Doves". It may only be a coincidence that the decision to declare a state of siege was taken after consultation with only five ministers; three of them "Hawks" (Lopez Rega, Savino and Ivanisovich) and two "Doves" (Rocamora and Gomez Morales). Vignes was away in Rome, Benitez in Quito and Otero was being given the works in a local sanatorium to see how his heart condition was coming along. It shouldn't be overlooked that, "Hawk" or "Dove", all eight ministers are members of the Peronist Party.

Last Thursday, the president announced the results of the ^{***}Great National Wage Bargaining. The wage increases granted are considered by the employers to be somewhat excessive. This view is shared by Gomez Morales and one or two of the more discerning politicians. What happened, of course, was that the unions were under heavy pressure from their supporters and political considerations won the day. Prices have already shot up. Gomez Morales is going to find it even harder to curb the rate of inflation than he had anticipated. In the first place Gelbard had kept it back artificially, so that once the dam was breached there was little that could be done to hold it back. The budget deficit was another disgraceful example of Gelbard's workmanship, with all the catastrophic consequences it brought in its wake. Stern measures are now called for. Mrs Peron spelled them out clearly in her speech: - austerity and increased production. In the Interior Ministry equally stern steps must be taken. The state of siege is part of this hardening process.

Now that the panic buying of foreign currency has experienced a slight let-up after having reached saturation point, the Argentine peso has begun to be quoted at more or less its real value on the free exchange markets of Western countries :-

<u>CHEQUES</u>		<u>NOTES</u>	
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

University lecturer gunned down

A UNIVERSITY lecturer was murdered yesterday as he drove home from hearing mass at the Cathedral.

Professor Carlos Alberto Sacheri was killed by a single bullet fired from a person in a car that was driven alongside that of the teacher a few metres before he reached his home in San Isidro.

Sacheri, who was married and had seven children, was returning from mass at the Metropolitan Cathedral, which was conducted by Argentina's Roman-Catholic Primate, Cardinal Antonio Caggiano.

The university teacher, a lecturer in sociology and a member of the staff of the Catholic University (UCA), had recently taken up a post in the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. The new dean, Father Sanchez Abelenda, had appointed him to head the Institute of Philosophy of Law.

Sacheri was killed by a single shot, fired at him while he was parking.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. 7

Buenos Aires Herald

Buenos Aires

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Journalist killed in Salta 2/14

THE BODY of a Salta journalist was found blown to pieces on Friday night in what police suspected to be a vengeance murder.

The mutilated body of Luciano Jaime, 38, of "El Intransigente", was recognized by his wife because of the clothes and some papers found in a trouser pocket.

Police sources said the murder had the characteristics of recent political killings, but there were no clues because Jaime was not active in any political group. His only work outside journalism was the post he held as city council secretary, for a few months after May 25, 1973, when Miguel Ragone was the province's governor. Ragone was replaced last year by an "interventor".

"El Intransigente's front page said yesterday that "several press workers have been threatened in recent times."

(Continued on page 7)

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103